

"FIRST PAPERS."

THERE are a great many aliens in this Territory who have lived in the United States long enough to receive the benefit of the naturalization laws. They should all take the necessary steps to become citizens. It is very poor policy on the part of those who represent the Government in this Territory to throw stumbling blocks in the way of those who wish to obtain their papers. Yet this has been done, and in consequence many have remained aliens who might properly have been made citizens of this republic.

It is the policy of the United States to encourage naturalization, and only a few persons, who are certainly not in accord with the spirit of its institutions have ever attempted to bar the way of intending applicants for citizenship.

It is not generally known that "first papers," or those granted to persons properly declaring their intentions to become citizens, can be obtained without the formalities and open court affirmations with the attendance of witnesses demanded as a pre-requisite for the issuance of "full papers." But an act of Congress was passed, and approved Feb. 1, 1876, which provides that a declaration of intention to become a citizen, may be made by an alien before the Clerk of the courts having the power to grant papers of naturalization. And the same Act declares legal and valid all such declarations previously made before such clerk.

A Territorial statute, approved Feb. 18, 1870, authorizes the clerks of the courts to appoint deputies, with all the powers conferred upon the clerks themselves.

According to these laws the clerks of the Supreme and District Courts or their deputies may receive declarations of intention, and issue certificates thereof without requiring the presence of the applicant in open court. The formalities may be attended to in any part of the Territory, wherever a duly appointed deputy clerk may officiate. We recommend our alien friends to avail themselves of this provision of the law when opportunity offers, and particularly advise alien plural wives to take out their first papers as soon as an officially authorized clerk or his deputy may be in their vicinity. "A word to the wise," &c.

OLD TITLES.

THE New York Sun says:

"Nauvoo, Ills., is beginning to suffer for its forcible expulsion of the Mormons a generation ago. Mahala Houston, daughter of one of the Saints killed at the time, lays claim to a large part of the town, and to four of the best farms in the county. With legal assistance she is preparing suits for the ejectment of holders of the property in dispute, and the legal rights of the Mormons to their old homes are likely to be thoroughly ventilated."

We are not in possession of any authentic information concerning the suit referred to in the foregoing, but we know that the Latter-day Saints, commonly called "Mormons," have been illegally dispossessed of a vast amount of valuable property in the States of Missouri and Illinois. And we know that much of it has never passed by due process of law, from the original owners. Also that justice, which will one day claim its own, must demand restitution and compensation. The rightful claimants to the property in question were driven by brute force, prompted by religious bigotry, from their homesteads, and many of them were deprived of life as well as property, by the mobs who were led by "Christian" priests and preachers. Their heirs still live and may, one day, take the proper steps to recover possession. Their "cause is just" as was admitted by President Martin Van Buren, and if he

was so cowardly as to add "but I can do nothing for you," there is a time coming when that shameful avowal will be condemned and repudiated by all who have power in the premises.

It would be well for those who have legal claims on property in the "waste places of Zion," to preserve the proofs of their title for use at some future day. Time works wonders and Providence is over all.

REMOVED.

At length the pressure against Governor Axtell has prevailed, and the Administration has yielded to the importunities of his enemies. The telegraph informs us that he is removed from the Governorship of New Mexico, and Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, is appointed to succeed him in that position.

Governor Axtell is a victim to the unjust attacks of unprincipled men, by whom he has been misrepresented and villified, and his indifference to clamor and failure to battle in his own defence, have aided in bringing matters to their present crisis.

The ex-Governor of New Mexico is a gentleman of many estimable qualities, and he is too good for any post which must be held by truckling to vile politicians and wire-pulling manipulators of public offices and public funds. Falsely accused in Utah he was shifted to New Mexico; he has been slandered again and is now removed from office. We hope that he will reappear in a role more congenial to his nature, and better adapted to his good qualities of heart and mind than the positions he has filled, under the patronage of a Government that yields to clamor and parts with its friends simply because of pressure from their enemies.

THE TIME IS AT HAND.

DURING the week commencing on Monday next, citizens who have not yet been registered as voters will have an opportunity of making the necessary affidavit, and getting their names put upon the Register List so as to be entitled to vote at the next election.

We have already referred to this matter, and also directed attention to the fact that the election of a Delegate to Congress will take place on the 5th day of November, that being the Tuesday next after the first Monday of that month, the time appointed by Congressional and Territorial laws. We again urge upon all citizens, male and female, who are otherwise qualified voters, to make certain their right to cast their ballots at the November election, and not only go before the Assessor of the County in which they reside, or his deputy, and make the proper affidavit, but when the Registry List is made out and posted at the polling place in their precinct, be sure that their names appear thereon, and if any should be omitted, as at the last election, apply to the Assessor to have the error rectified.

There are some people who do not value the right of suffrage at all, and upon whom any words of ours, or of an angel from heaven would be wasted. But we believe that the great bulk of the people of Utah take an interest in all matters that affect the welfare of the community, and we hope that none of them will be foolish enough to bar themselves from the ballot box by neglecting to register, if their names are not already upon the list. Remember that the week commencing on Monday, Sept. 9th, is the only time during the rest of this year when unregistered citizens can attend to the necessary registration, and the Assessor is not authorized on this occasion to visit the houses of citizens, but they must appear before him or his deputy and make the required affidavit.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERING SOUTH.

THE terrible pestilence in the South seems to abate none of its malignant force. It is no respecter of persons. Rich and poor, the aged and the youth, the feeble and the strong, alike succumb to its attacks, and the awful pictures of

suffering briefly and imperfectly delineated by the telegraph, are sufficient to cause a shudder in the most insensitive. The reality is too horrible for words. It is one of the plagues of the latter times, and, we say it with sorrow, only a precursor of more extensive and fatal calamities to come.

But there is one cheering feature developed by the fell disease, and that is the benevolent and helpful spirit manifested by people of all classes throughout the country. Food, medicine, doctors, nurses, and money are being sent to the scenes of suffering, and the devotion and true charity exhibited by many denotes the spirit of the Christian martyr.

We are happy to see that Utah does not intend to be behind in the good work. Ogden is exerting itself nobly in the cause, and this city is taking hold with a will. At such a time all divisions of sentiment and faith should sink out of sight, and the whole community, regardless of creed, party, race or sex, should unite in a grand effort to help the afflicted. We believe this will be done, and that Salt Lake City will maintain its reputation, fairly earned in times of other calamities, as a place where the milk of human kindness has not been turned to bitterness, nor the fountain of human sympathy dried up by the fires of ambition or the corroding influences of human greed. Let the cry be, help for the suffering South.

AN IRON-CLAD NOTE.

A short time ago we addressed some words of warning to the farmers against mortgaging their property and anticipated crops for the purpose of buying agricultural machinery, and showed the folly and bondage of unnecessary debt. Our attention has since been drawn to the kind of obligations under which many of our people are induced to place themselves, in order to obtain possession of things they want but cannot pay for. We give below a verbatim copy of a note signed by a good brother in Utah County, omitting only the names of the parties; it is of the kind popularly denominated "iron-clad."

PROVO, Utah, Aug. 9, 77.

On or before the ninth day of February next the subscriber, whose post office address is Provo, in the county of Utah and Territory of Utah, promises to pay to the order of _____ seventy dollars at the Wells Fargo & Co. Bank, S. L. City, for value received, in one _____ wagon, bought this day of _____, without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisal laws, or stay of execution, with ten per cent. interest per annum from date until paid at maturity or within thirty days thereafter. I further agree to pay ten per cent. on the amount due on this note as liquidated damages for non-payment at maturity.

The express condition of the sale and purchase of said wagon is such that the title, ownership or possession does not pass from the said _____ until this note and interest are paid in full, and the said _____ or their agents have full power to declare this note due, and take possession of said wagon when they deem themselves as insecure, even before the maturity of the note. And it is further agreed by the maker hereof, that if the said note is not paid at maturity that the interest shall be two per cent per month from _____ maturity.

A little figuring will show how much the purchaser of this wagon had to sacrifice for the accommodation of this part payment by note, which he was not able to liquidate for several months after maturity, when he would have lost the wagon if it had not been for the kindness of a friend who paid the amount. In his note the two per cent. was added after maturity, a change, in ink, being made on the note-form, which was printed so as to draw two per cent. per month from date of the note if not paid at maturity.

We will suppose the case of a purchaser of a piece of machinery

upon which part payment is made in cash, and a balance of \$300 by note, in the full form of the above. Six months interest at 10 per cent. per annum would be \$15. If not paid at maturity \$31.50 added as "liquidated damages," would bring it up to \$346.50. Then supposing the note is not lifted for six months after maturity, the two per cent. interest for the first six months will make \$36; the "liquidated damages" \$33.60; interest for the next six months on the whole amount, \$44.35; total due at end of year, \$413.95. Is not this a nice burden for a small farmer to carry who lives by the proceeds of his own labor?

But this is not all. According to the terms of the contract the seller can seize the property, no matter how much is paid, if the note is not lifted, at any time he chooses to profess that he thinks himself "insecure," even before the note is matured! It is very doubtful if any court would sustain such action on the part of the holder of such a note, if the matter were legally tested. But the debtor places himself in the power of the creditor by his signature to such a document, and would have to submit to the seizure, or render himself liable to further expenses by bringing the question into the courts.

We ask our friends the farmers and freighters to pause before involving themselves by rushing into such contracts as these, and to beware of signing notes or other documents, the full purpose of which they do not completely comprehend. An oily tongue and the temptation of a nice new wagon or piece of machinery that seems to be needful, often seduce the unwary into bargains of which they afterwards bitterly repent. We do not blame the dealers in these articles for securing themselves from fraud and loss, but we advise those who want anything which they cannot pay for to wait awhile, and suffer a little inconvenience rather than to bind themselves by ruinous obligations and promises that if fulfilled, will be a heavy tax upon their light purses, and, if not met, may subject them to losses which will make their condition far worse than that which existed before they entered into the contract. Let wants wait when wisdom says forbear.

A NEW MOTTO.

THE Woman's Rights Convention at Paris, adopted a new motto, containing a little variation from the celebrated motto of the Red Republicans. It is "Liberte, Fraternite, Maternite." This is a great improvement on the sentiments of some of the promoters of the movement on this side of the Atlantic, who would prefer to shirk the trials, cares and responsibilities of motherhood so that they might be at perfect liberty, as they interpret the term. It also defines the true sphere of the woman citizen, as distinct from the man's position. It wisely expunges the term *egalite*. For maternity places woman on a plane which no man can reach, and in thus giving her distinction and superiority in one respect, it infers that man has a sphere in which he is superior to woman.

Honorable and happy maternity is the culminating glory of a true woman's life, and we are pleased to see those who are seeking to obtain for their sex those political rights which are their due, recognizing and exalting this potent fact, which others of their party seem to ignore or despise.

A WORD IN SEASON.

THE Jewish Messenger takes very different ground from that of the Jewish Times in regard to the restoration. The latter, as we have previously shown, ridicules the idea of the gathering of Judah to Palestine, and pronounces the re-establishment of the Hebrew nationality impossible and undesirable. But the former thus refers to the subject as an incident to the recent partial settlement of the Eastern question. The Messenger looks at the matter in the light of the inspirations and sacred traditions which for centuries have been the guide of the race it represents.

"How wondrous are the events of our age; how silently and swiftly run the currents of Providence!

Yesterday a million Jews fasted and thought of the sufferings of Zion, and prayed for the peace and prosperity of Jerusalem—Jerusalem which has felt the hard bondage of many masters since the Roman ploughed its desolate precincts—Jerusalem, towards which, despite the long exile of centuries, and all the disintegrating influences of climate and age, millions of Jewish hearts still turn in silent adoration, with a yearning which can never be satisfied until a 'far-off divine event' shall realize prophecy. Many have given up the central hope of Israel's restoration. Many sincerely believe that America is the New Jerusalem, despite Kearneyism in politics and religion. Many wish to abandon for ever the badges of Israel's priesthood, and cling lovingly to the gospel of gush and cosmopolitanism. But the voice of the million Jews, to whom Jerusalem is still an inspiration, the sacred heritage of Israel's law is still a binding force, and the priceless crown of Israel's nationality is a diadem not to be bartered away by the glitter and tinsel of cheap humanitarian talk; this voice cannot be repressed. It is the loud, impassioned cry of nationality—a force which is to wield a powerful influence in welding together occidental and oriental Judaism."

TROUBLES OF THE MUSIC TRADE.

THERE have been serious trouble in the music trade in consequence of the depression of the times, strikes of workmen, &c., and injurious reports having been circulated concerning the great firm of Mason Hamlin & Co. We clip the following from the *American Art Journal*, which effectually disposes of the rumors:

"The reported strike at the extensive organ manufactory of Mason & Hamlin, at Cambridgeport, is entirely erroneous. A visit to the establishment gave ample proof of this fact. The large force of workmen was found busily engaged in the various departments, and an inquiry made of several of them in regard to the reported strike was scouted at as being utterly without foundation. There has been no reduction made in the wages of the 400 workmen employed since the last of January of the present year. Numerous huge packing cases containing organs ready for transportation, and directed to individuals and firms in nearly every State in the Union, were piled up in one of the large rooms, and thousands of organs in the various stages of manufacture, from the bare, unpolished walnut frame to the magnificent, carved, ornamented and highly decorated perfect instrument ready for use, are to be seen in the numerous work rooms of the establishment. Upon the books of the firm there are over 300 orders yet to be filled, and in many of the departments workmen are realizing a considerable sum by overwork."

Among the difficulties in the trade are the following, the account of which we clip from the same paper:

"George Prince & Co., the well-known organ makers of Buffalo, have been compelled to close their manufactory through the refusal of the workmen to go on until the \$6,000 due them for wages is paid.

The firm of Geo. Woods & Co., parlor organ and pianoforte manufacturers, of Boston, we learn on good authority, propose to temporarily discontinue that branch of their business relating to the manufacture of organs, and will discharge about 70 workmen. The business will, until other arrangements are made, be confined to the manufacture of pianofortes, which is at present carried on by a force of about ten workmen.

We learn also from the *Art Journal* that several piano makers have recently gone into bankruptcy, and that all the hands of the Decker Bros. factory are out on a strike. Musical instrument manufacturers seem to be having a hard time of it.

"PLAY PEOPLE."

THERE are some very squeamish people in the "City of brotherly love." Rose Eyttinger, the famous dramatic artist, volunteered to play for the benefit of the yellow